REMARKS

Claims 1-20 are rejected. Claims 1-20 remain pending. The specification and Claims 1 and 7 are amended herein. No new matter is introduced as a result of the amendments.

35 U.S.C. § 112 Rejections

Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112 as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventors, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. More specifically, the rejection states that Claim 1 recites a new limitation which has not been properly described in the application as filed.

The Applicants respectfully submit that the claim limitations recited in Claim 1 are properly described in the specification and reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventors, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

For example, Figures 18 and 19 show a handheld computer 1800 which has a keypad slider 1802 in a fully extended configuration (page 41, line 23-page 42, line 1). and in a partially closed position (page 42, lines 4-5). With reference to Figure 18, the present invention recites, "the information concerning the geometric relationship

between the sensing features, the edge of the keypad slider 1802 and the touch panel display coordinates is available to the processor," (page 41, lines 9-12). The above mentioned sensing features are described on page 40, line 15-page 41, line 6 of the specification. Thus, knowing the geometric relationship between the sensing features and the edge of keypad slider 1802, and knowing the geometric relationship between the sensing features and the touch panel display, the processor of the handheld device 1800 can derive the geometric relationship between the touch panel display and the edge of keypad slider 1802. Furthermore, on page 41, line 17-page 42, line 2, the present invention states:

> In an embodiment of the invention, the processor of the handheld device 1800 uses the available position information to arrange displayed visual objects so that they are viewable in response to the relative position of the processor module 1801 with respect to the keypad slider 1802. A visual object 1805 is shown on the lower portion of the display 1804 of FIG. 18. The handheld computer 1800 is in a fully extended configuration and the edge of the keypad slider 1802 is aligned with the edge of the visual object 1805.

Thus, in response to receiving position information concerning the geometric relationship between processor module 1801 with respect to the edge of keypad slider 1802, visual object 1805 is displayed on the lower portion of display 1804 such that its bottom edge is aligned with the edge of keypad slider 1802.

Figure 19 shows handheld computer 1800 in a partially closed position. In response to receiving position information concerning the geometric relationship between processor module 1801 with respect to the edge of keypad slider 1802 in the partially closed position, the location of visual object 1805 has been changed on display 1804 in order to maintain visibility. In other words, in response to receiving

information concerning the geometric relationship between processor module 1801 with respect to the edge or keypad slider 1802, visual object 1805 is displayed on display 1804 such that its bottom edge is aligned with the edge of keypad slider 1802 when keypad slider 1802 is in a partially closed position or in a fully extended configuration. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that these materials clearly describe providing geometric information for a plurality of positions of handheld computer 1800 as claimed.

Thus, the Applicants respectfully submit that the specification clearly conveys to one skilled in the relevant art the claim limitation recited in Claim 1 of:

> a sensing device coupled to said processor module and to said sliding display cover for providing geometric information indicating a relative position of said processor module with respect to an edge of said sliding display cover, wherein said geometric information is provided for a plurality of positions;

Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection to Claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 112 has been overcome.

Claims 2-7 depend from Claim 1 and recite additional limitation descriptive of embodiments of the present invention. Therefore, the Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 2-7 also overcome the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112.

RESPONSE TO ARGUMENTS

The rejection cites the phrase "geometric information" as being comparable to the use of the phrase "position information" in column 5, lines 60-67 of Iwata as disclosing a similar use of information. The Applicants respectfully submit that

these terms are not comparable. The present application states on page 41, lines 8-21:

> When the touch panel display 1804 is used as the sensing device, the information concerning the geometric relationship between the sensing features, the edge of the keypad slider 1802 and the touch panel display coordinates is available to the processor. Likewise, the signal from any other type of sensing device would be correlated with the relative position of the keypad slider 1802 with respect to the processor module 1801.
>
> In an embodiment of the invention, the processor of the handheld device 1800 uses the available position information to arrange displayed visual objects so that they are viewable in response to the relative position of the processor module 1801 with respect to the keypad slider 1802.

In other words the information concerning the geometric relationship between the sensing features, the edge of the keypad slider and the touch panel display coordinates is also "position information" cited in line 18. The rejection further states that the usage of geometric information by the processor has not been described. However, the specification states page 40, line 15-page 41, line 15 using sensing devices on or near the edge of keypad slider 1802 that are in contact with the surface of a touch panel display. Thus, knowing where the sensing features contact the touch panel display and the relationship between the location of the sensing features and the edge of the keypad slider, the processor can determine the relationship between the edge of keypad slider 1802 and the touch panel display. Accordingly, the processor can change the location of displayed objects in order to maintain visibility of the object (e.g., displaying visual object adjacent to the edge of keypad slider 1802). Furthermore, the Applicants respectfully submit that this determination does not require any specialized knowledge of geometric principles. In contrast, Iwata states in column 12, lines 45-50 (emphasis added):

As a location detector for detecting a location of cover 7, a cover switch 9 is employed. Cover switch 9 detects the opened/closed status of cover 7, and if the cover is in the closed status, telephone mode is set. If the cover is in the opened status, information terminal mode is set and used as an information terminal equipment.

The Applicants respectfully submit that the specification clearly recites a method for determining the position of keypad slider 1802 that is neither taught nor suggested by Iwata.

The rejection further states that an edge of a sliding cover of a handheld calculator can be positioned adjacent to a portion of information displayed on the calculator's screen by sliding the cover relative to the screen. However, Iwata does not teach or suggest selecting or invoking an action based upon the position of the edge of a sliding cover of a handheld computer as recited in the present invention. Therefore, the Applicants respectfully submit that rejection of Claims 1-20 of the present invention under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) is unsubstantiated by the cited art.

35 U.S.C. § 102 Rejections

Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Iwata et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,535,749), hereinafter referred to as "Iwata." The Applicants respectfully submit that the present invention is not anticipated by Iwata for the following reasons.

Claims 1-7

Claim 1 of the present invention recites (emphasis added):

> a sensing device coupled to said processor module and to said sliding display cover for providing geometric information indicating a relative position of said display with respect to an edge of said sliding display cover, wherein said geometric information is provided for a plurality of positions; and,
> a device driver for performing an action in response to a signal, wherein said action is selected based upon the position of said edge relative to said display.

The Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata does not teach or recite sensing the relative position of a display with respect to the edge of a sliding display cover as recited in Claim 1. Instead, Iwata teaches away from the limitations recited in Claim 1 in column 1, lines 42-56 which state (emphasis added):

> Telephone keyboard 6 for dialing keys is placed on the top of cover 7 installed on a mobile information terminal equipment body 1. Electronic note Keyboard 8 for character data input keys is installed from the back of cover 7 to the area covered by cover 7. A telephone mode and an electronic note mode are switched based on the output from a cover switch 9, which detects the opened/closed status of cover 7. When the cover is closed, the telephone mode is set, enabling the user to use the equipment as a regular mobile telephone. Meanwhile, the electronic note mode is set as the cover is opened, thus allowing the user to use it as an ordinary electronic note.

Thus, Iwata does not teach or suggest sensing the relative position of a display with any portion of a cover but merely whether the cover is in an open or closed position. Furthermore, Iwata does not teach or suggest selecting an action based upon the position of the edge of the sliding cover relative to the display.

Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 1 of the present invention under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) is overcome.

Claim 2 depends from Claim 1, and recites further limitations descriptive of embodiments of the present invention. The Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata teaches away from the claim limitations recited in Claim 1 comprising:

> a sensing device coupled to said processor module and to said sliding display cover for providing geometric information indicating a relative position of said display with respect to an edge of said sliding display cover, wherein said geometric information is provided for a plurality of positions; and,
> a device driver for performing an action in response to a signal, wherein said action is selected based upon the position of said edge relative to said display.

The Applicants further submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest a handheld computer as recited above with the additional limitation of:

> ...said action is a visual configuration of said display.

Thus, Iwata does not teach or suggest the claim limitation recited in Claim 2 of a handheld computer which performs a visual configuration of the display in response to a signal and based upon the position of the edge of the sliding display cover relative to the display. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 2 also overcomes the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

Claim 3 depends from Claim 1, and recites further limitations descriptive of embodiments of the present invention. The Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata teaches away from the claim limitations recited in Claim 1 comprising:

> a sensing device coupled to said processor module and to said sliding display cover for providing geometric information indicating a relative position of said display with respect to an edge of said sliding display cover, wherein said geometric information is provided for a plurality of positions; and,

a device driver for performing an action in response to a signal, wherein said action is selected based upon the position of said edge relative to said display.

The Applicants further submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest a handheld computer as recited above with the additional limitation of the handheld computer further comprising:

a wireless transmitter, and wherein said action is an initiation of communication with another device using said wireless transmitter.

Thus, Iwata does not teach or suggest the claim limitation recited in Claim 3 of a wireless transmitter which initiates communication with another device in response to a signal and wherein the initiating is selected based upon the position of the edge of a sliding display cover relative to the display. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 3 also overcomes the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

Claim 4 depends from Claim 1, and recites further limitations descriptive of embodiments of the present invention. The Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata teaches away from the claim limitations recited in Claim 1 comprising:

a sensing device coupled to said processor module and to said sliding display cover for providing geometric information indicating a relative position of said display with respect to an edge of said sliding display cover, wherein said geometric information is provided for a plurality of positions; and,

a device driver for performing an action in response to a signal, wherein said action is selected based upon the position of said edge relative to said display.

The Applicants further submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest a handheld computer as recited above with the additional limitation of the handheld computer further comprising:

> a wireless transmitter, and wherein said action is an initiation of communication with an external device, using said wireless transmitter.

Thus, Iwata does not teach or suggest the claim limitation recited in Claim 4 of a wireless transmitter which initiates communication with an external device in response to a signal and wherein the initiating is selected based upon the position of the edge of a sliding display cover relative to the display. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 4 also overcomes the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

Claim 5 depends from Claim 1, and recites further limitations descriptive of embodiments of the present invention. The Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata teaches away from the claim limitations recited in Claim 1 comprising:

> a sensing device coupled to said processor module and to said sliding display cover for providing geometric information indicating a relative position of said display with respect to an edge of said sliding display cover, wherein said geometric information is provided for a plurality of positions; and,
> a device driver for performing an action in response to a signal, wherein said action is selected based upon the position of said edge relative to said display.

The Applicants further submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest a handheld computer as recited above with the additional limitation of:

> ... wherein said sensing device is a non-contact sensor device.

Thus, Iwata does not teach or suggest the claim limitation recited in Claim 5 of a handheld computer having a non-contact sensor device which provides geometric information indicating a relative position of the edge of the sliding display cover relative to the display. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 5 also overcomes the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

Claim 6 depends from Claim 1, and recites further limitations descriptive of embodiments of the present invention. The Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata teaches away from the claim limitations recited in Claim 1 comprising:

> a sensing device coupled to said processor module and to said sliding display cover for providing geometric information indicating a relative position of said display with respect to an edge of said sliding display cover, wherein said geometric information is provided for a plurality of positions; and,
> a device driver for performing an action in response to a signal, wherein said action is selected based upon the position of said edge relative to said display.

The Applicants further submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest a handheld computer as recited above with the additional limitation of:

> ...wherein said display is a touch panel display forming a part of said sensing device.

Thus, Iwata does not teach or suggest the claim limitation recited in Claim 6 of a handheld computer having a touch panel display forming a part of a sensing device. Additionally, Iwata does not teach or suggest a handheld computer which uses a sensing device to provide geometric information indicating a relative position of a touch panel display with respect to an edge of said sliding display cover. Accordingly,

the Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 6 also overcomes the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

Claim 7 depends from Claim 1, and recites further limitations descriptive of embodiments of the present invention. The Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata teaches away from the claim limitations recited in Claim 1 comprising:

> a sensing device coupled to said processor module and to said sliding display cover for providing geometric information indicating a relative position of said display with respect to an edge of said sliding display cover, wherein said geometric information is provided for a plurality of positions; and,
> a device driver for performing an action in response to a signal, wherein said action is selected based upon the position of said edge relative to said display.

The Applicants further submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest a handheld computer as recited above with the additional limitation of:

> ....wherein said sliding cover comprises an input device coupled to said processor module.

Thus, Iwata does not teach or suggest the claim limitation recited in Claim 7 of a handheld computer having a sliding display cover comprising an input device coupled to a processor module. Additionally, Iwata does not teach or suggest a sensing device coupled to a processor module and to a sliding display cover for providing geometric information indicating a relative position of a display with respect to an edge of an input device. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 7 also overcomes the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

Claims 8-15

Claim 8 of the present invention recites a method for selecting an option in an electronic device comprising:

> a) displaying information on a display screen of said processor module;
> b) positioning an edge of said sliding cover adjacent to a portion of said information on said display screen by sliding said sliding cover relative to said display screen;
> c) activating a selection device of said electronic device; and
> d) invoking an action of said electronic device related to said portion of said information.

As discussed above with reference to Claim 1, the Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata teaches away from the claim limitations recited in Claim 8. Specifically, in column 1, lines 42-56, Iwata states (emphasis added):

> Telephone keyboard 6 for dialing keys is placed on the top of cover 7 installed on a mobile information terminal equipment body 1. Electronic note Keyboard 8 for character data input keys is installed from the back of cover 7 to the area covered by cover 7. A telephone mode and an electronic note mode are switched based on the output from a cover switch 9, which detects the opened/closed status of cover 7. When the cover is closed, the telephone mode is set, enabling the user to use the equipment as a regular mobile telephone. Meanwhile, the electronic note mode is set as the cover is opened, thus allowing the user to use it as an ordinary electronic note.

Thus, Iwata does not teach or suggest the claim limitation recited in Claim 8 of the present invention. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 7 also overcomes the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

Claim 9 depends from Claim 8, and recites further limitations descriptive of embodiments of the present invention. The Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata teaches away from the claim limitations recited in Claim 8 comprising:

> a) displaying information on a display screen of said processor module;

b) positioning an edge of said sliding cover adjacent to a portion of said information on said display screen by sliding said sliding cover relative to said display screen;
c) activating a selection device of said electronic device; and
d) invoking an action of said electronic device related to said portion of said information.

The Applicants further submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest a method as recited above with the additional limitation of:

generating a position signal corresponding to a position of said sliding cover relative to said display screen.

Thus, Iwata does not teach or suggest the claim limitation recited in Claim 9 of positioning an edge of a sliding cover adjacent to a portion of information displayed on a display screen and generating a position signal corresponding to the position of the sliding cover relative to said display screen. The Applicants further submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest the claim limitation recited in Claim 9 of invoking an action of the electronic device related to the portion of the information adjacent to the edge of the sliding cover. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 9 also overcomes the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

Claim 10 depends from Claim 8, and recites further limitations descriptive of embodiments of the present invention. The Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata teaches away from the claim limitations recited in Claim 8 comprising:

a) displaying information on a display screen of said processor module;
b) positioning an edge of said sliding cover adjacent to a portion of said information on said display screen by sliding said sliding cover relative to said display screen;
c) activating a selection device of said electronic device; and
d) invoking an action of said electronic device related to said portion of said information.

The Applicants further submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest a method as recited above with the additional limitation of:

wherein said action is an execution of an application program.

Thus, Iwata does not teach or suggest the claim limitation recited in Claim 10 of positioning an edge of a sliding cover adjacent to a portion of information displayed on a display screen and generating a position signal corresponding to the position of the sliding cover relative to said display screen. Furthermore, the Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest invoking the execution of an application program related to the portion of the information adjacent to the edge of the sliding cover. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 10 also overcomes the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

Claim 11 depends from Claim 8, and recites further limitations descriptive of embodiments of the present invention. The Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata teaches away from the claim limitations recited in Claim 8 comprising:

a) displaying information on a display screen of said processor module;
b) positioning an edge of said sliding cover adjacent to a portion of said information on said display screen by sliding said sliding cover relative to said display screen;
c) activating a selection device of said electronic device; and
d) invoking an action of said electronic device related to said portion of said information.

The Applicants further submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest a method as recited above with the additional limitation of:

wherein said action is a display of related additional information to said portion of said information.

Thus, Iwata does not teach or suggest the claim limitation recited in Claim 11 of positioning an edge of a sliding cover adjacent to a portion of information displayed on a display screen and generating a position signal corresponding to the position of the sliding cover relative to said display screen. Furthermore, the Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest invoking the display of additional information related to the portion of information adjacent to the edge of the sliding cover. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 11 also overcomes the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

Claim 12 depends from Claim 8, and recites further limitations descriptive of embodiments of the present invention. The Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata teaches away from the claim limitations recited in Claim 8 comprising:

a) displaying information on a display screen of said processor module;
b) positioning an edge of said sliding cover adjacent to a portion of said information on said display screen by sliding said sliding cover relative to said display screen;
c) activating a selection device of said electronic device; and
d) invoking an action of said electronic device related to said portion of said information.

The Applicants further submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest a method as recited above with the additional limitation of:

...wherein said selection device is a key.

Thus, Iwata does not teach or suggest the claim limitation recited in Claim 12 of positioning an edge of a sliding cover adjacent to a portion of information displayed

on a display screen and generating a position signal corresponding to the position of the sliding cover relative to said display screen. Furthermore, the Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest using a key to invoke an action of the electronic device related to the portion of the information adjacent to the edge of the sliding cover. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 12 also overcomes the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

Claim 13 depends from Claim 8, and recites further limitations descriptive of embodiments of the present invention. The Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata teaches away from the claim limitations recited in Claim 8 comprising:

> a) displaying information on a display screen of said processor module;
> b) positioning an edge of said sliding cover adjacent to a portion of said information on said display screen by sliding said sliding cover relative to said display screen;
> c) activating a selection device of said electronic device; and
> d) invoking an action of said electronic device related to said portion of said information.

The Applicants further submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest a method as recited above with the additional limitation of:

> wherein the sliding cover comprises a keyboard.

Thus, Iwata does not teach or suggest the claim limitation recited in Claim 13 of positioning an edge of a sliding cover comprising a keyboard adjacent to a portion of information displayed on a display screen and generating a position signal corresponding to the position of the sliding cover relative to said display screen. Furthermore, the Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest invoking an action of the electronic device related to the portion of the information

adjacent to the edge of the sliding cover. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 13 also overcomes the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

Claim 14 depends from Claim 8, and recites further limitations descriptive of embodiments of the present invention. The Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata teaches away from the claim limitations recited in Claim 8 comprising:

> a) displaying information on a display screen of said processor module;
> b) positioning an edge of said sliding cover adjacent to a portion of said information on said display screen by sliding said sliding cover relative to said display screen;
> c) activating a selection device of said electronic device; and
> d) invoking an action of said electronic device related to said portion of said information.

The Applicants further submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest a method as recited above with the additional limitation of:

> wherein the sliding cover further comprises a microphone.

Thus, Iwata does not teach or suggest the claim limitation recited in Claim 14 of positioning an edge of a sliding cover comprising a microphone adjacent to a portion of information displayed on a display screen and generating a position signal corresponding to the position of the sliding cover relative to said display screen. Furthermore, the Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest invoking an action of the electronic device related to the portion of the information adjacent to the edge of the sliding cover. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 14 also overcomes the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

Claim 15 depends from Claim 8, and recites further limitations descriptive of embodiments of the present invention. The Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata teaches away from the claim limitations recited in Claim 8 comprising:

> a) displaying information on a display screen of said processor module;
> b) positioning an edge of said sliding cover adjacent to a portion of said information on said display screen by sliding said sliding cover relative to said display screen;
> c) activating a selection device of said electronic device; and
> d) invoking an action of said electronic device related to said portion of said information.

The Applicants further submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest a method as recited above with the additional limitation of:

> wherein said sliding cover further comprises a speaker.

Thus, Iwata does not teach or suggest the claim limitation recited in Claim 15 of positioning an edge of a sliding cover comprising a speaker adjacent to a portion of information displayed on a display screen and generating a position signal corresponding to the position of the sliding cover relative to said display screen. Furthermore, the Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest invoking an action of the electronic device related to the portion of the information adjacent to the edge of the sliding cover. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 15 also overcomes the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

Claims 16-20

Claim 16 of the present invention recites (emphasis added):

A computer readable medium containing executable instructions which, when executed in a handheld computer comprising a display, causes the handheld computer to configure a visual output of the display, comprising instructions for:

sensing a relative position of a sliding cover and a processor module, wherein said relative position is a partially closed position;

generating said visual output on said display, wherein said visual output comprises visual objects arranged to be viewable in response to said relative position.

The Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest sensing a relative position of a sliding cover and a processor module. Instead, Iwata only teaches sensing whether a cover is in an open or closed position. In other words, Iwata teaches determining an absolute position status (open or closed) rather than determining the relative position of the cover with reference to the processor module. As a result, the apparatus of Iwata is not able to determine whether its cover is in a partially closed position. Furthermore, as the apparatus of Iwata is not able to determine whether its cover is in a partially closed position, it is therefore unable to arrange visual output on its display to be viewable when the cover is in a partially closed position.

In contrast, not only can the present invention determine when the sliding cover is in a partially closed position, it can use this information to arrange the output of its display so that a visual object is viewable when the sliding cover is partially closed. This is discussed on page 41, lines 17-23-page 42, line 10 of the specification. As shown in Figure 18, when keypad slider 1802 is in a fully extended position, visual object 1805 is displayed such that it is aligned with the edge of keypad slider 1802. In Figure 19, keypad slider is shown in a partially closed position. In response to handheld computer 1800 detecting that the relative position

of keypad slider 1802 has changed relative to processor module 1801, visual object 1805 is displayed in a different area of display 1804 in order to maintain visibility.

Claim 17 depends from Claim 16 and recites further claim limitations descriptive of embodiments of the present invention. As described above, the Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest the recited claim limitations of Claim 16. The Applicants further submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest a computer readable medium as recited above further comprising instructions for:

> ...initiating an application by said processor module.

Thus, Iwata does not teach or suggest a computer readable medium comprising instructions for:

> initiating an application by said processor module;
> sensing a relative position of a sliding cover and a processor module, wherein said relative position is a partially closed position;
> generating said visual output on said display, wherein said visual output comprises visual objects arranged to be viewable in response to said relative position.

Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 17 also overcomes the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

Claim 18 depends from Claim 16 and recites further claim limitations descriptive of embodiments of the present invention. As described above, the Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest the recited claim limitations of Claim 16. The Applicants further submit that Iwata does not teach or

suggest a computer readable medium as recited above further comprising instructions for:

...initiating communication with an external device.

Thus, Iwata does not teach or suggest a computer readable medium comprising instructions for:

initiating communication with an external device;
sensing a relative position of a sliding cover and a processor module, wherein said relative position is a partially closed position;
generating said visual output on said display, wherein said visual output comprises visual objects arranged to be viewable in response to said relative position.

Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 18 also overcomes the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

Claim 19 depends from Claim 16 and recites further claim limitations descriptive of embodiments of the present invention. As described above, the Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest the recited claim limitations of Claim 16. The Applicants further submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest a computer readable medium as recited above further comprising instructions for:

...instructions for altering said visual output in response to a signal.

Thus, Iwata does not teach or suggest a computer readable medium comprising instructions for:

sensing a relative position of a sliding cover and a processor module, wherein said relative position is a partially closed position;

generating said visual output on said display, wherein said visual output comprises visual objects arranged to be viewable in response to said relative position; and

altering said visual output in response to signal

Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 19 also overcomes the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

Claim 20 depends from Claim 16 and recites further claim limitations descriptive of embodiments of the present invention. As described above, the Applicants respectfully submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest the recited claim limitations of Claim 16. The Applicants further submit that Iwata does not teach or suggest a computer readable medium as recited above with the additional claim limitation of:

...wherein said instructions are for a rearrangement of a previously displayed visual object.

Thus, Iwata does not teach or suggest a computer readable medium comprising instructions for a rearrangement of a previously displayed visual object comprising:

initiating an application by said processor module;

sensing a relative position of a sliding cover and a processor module, wherein said relative position is a partially closed position;

generating said visual output on said display, wherein said visual output comprises visual objects arranged to be viewable in response to said relative position.

Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 20 also overcomes the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

CONCLUSION

In light of the above remarks, the Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the rejected Claims.

Based on the arguments presented above, the Applicants respectfully assert that Claims 1-20 overcome the rejections of record and, therefore, the Applicants respectfully solicit allowance of these Claims.

The Examiner is invited to contact Applicants' undersigned representative if the Examiner believes such action would expedite resolution of the present Application.

Respectfully submitted,
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